

Wilson's Note Puts War Up to Carranza

CZAR'S FORCES MENACE KOVEL IN FLANK DRIVE

Austrians in Bukovina
Cut Off by Swift
Advance.

RUSSIANS MOVE NEARER LEMBERG

City Threatened from Two Sides—3,000 Prison- ers Taken.

London, June 19.—The Russians have bettered back the Austrian and German armies at virtually all the important points on the 250-mile line from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier.

In Volhynia they have pressed to within fifteen miles of Vladimir-Volynski, the capture of which will flank the Austro-German forces at Kovel and compel their retirement from that important railroad centre. The left flank of the Russian army that is thrusting southwest from Lutzk has spread to within ten miles of the Austrian frontier at Stojanof, from which place a railroad line runs into Lemberg.

Along the Dubno-Lemberg railway the Russians have left Radziviloff well in the rear and are closing in on the frontier town of Brody, which is the halfway mark in their drive toward the Galician capital.

Austrian Collapse Foreseen.

The other Russian advance on Lemberg is being directed from a point north of Bucacz toward Halicz, from which latter town the road to Lemberg is an easy one and almost unfortified. The effect of the advance of these two lines is to place the Austrian centre near the Tarnopol extended position in great danger, and an Austrian collapse here is considered inevitable by military observers here.

In Bukovina the southern Austrian army is in hasty flight toward the Carpathians, hard pressed by the Russians under General Lechnitzky. General Pfanner's army is now isolated, according to Reuters's Petrograd correspondent. A portion of the defeated Austrians are retreating westward toward Kolomea and Kutu, while the remainder are fleeing southward in the direction of Dornavatra.

Bukovina Situation.

The occupation of Czernowitz by the Russians has enabled them to establish direct connections from the frontier to Sniatyn by the shortest and most convenient route, which will greatly facilitate the Russian progress toward Kolomea, and, by turning further the necessity of a turning movement, allow the Russian southern forces to advance solidly from the Czernowitz region westward.

According to Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the "Bourse Gazette," the taking of Czernowitz means the Russian occupation of the whole of Bukovina, since there are no defensive lines on the way to the Carpathians.

The writer says that it is apparent from all recent reports that the first shock of the Russian attack has subsided, and that the period of lightning assaults, terminating in the wholesale capture of prisoners and the penetration of the Austrian lines, will now be succeeded by a steady and stubborn struggle, in which the shaken Austrian forces, aided by considerable German reinforcements, have sufficiently recovered themselves to be capable of sharp counter attacks, which are becoming more and more frequent.

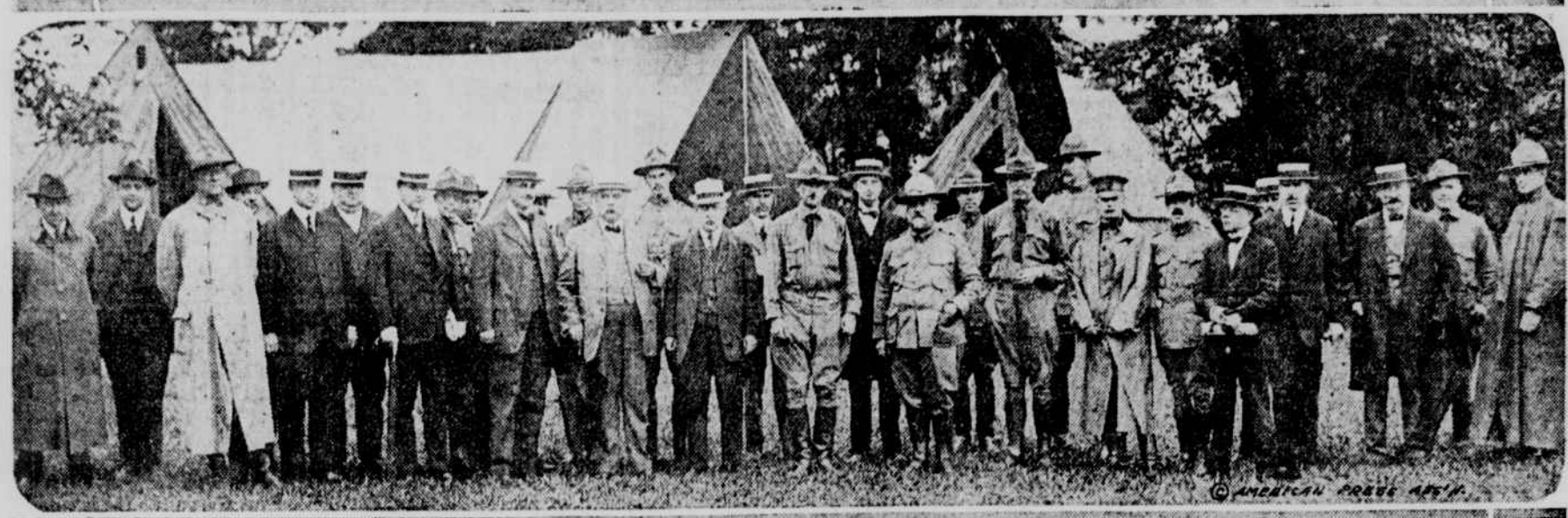
Germans in North Menaced.

Upon the success of this resistance, Colonel Shumsky adds, depends not only the fate of Lemberg, but the situation of the German armies, which, with Lemberg in Russian hands, would necessarily be forced to retire along the whole of the northern front, which they have held for nearly a year.

Such an Austrian stance, in the unanimous opinion of military officials here, will be an impossibility, as the separated Austrian armies are unable to communicate with each other, and all available troops and reserves having been called up, a quick rehabilitation of the crippled armies of the Austrians is manifestly unlikely.

Heavy fighting between the Russians advancing toward Kovel and the Germans under General von Linsingen is reported by the Berlin "Tageblatt's" correspondent at Austrian headquarters, according to Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Russians are in superior numbers, and the dispatch asserts that the

IN KHAKI AND MUFTI MAJOR GENERAL O'RYAN'S AIDS SUPERINTEND MOBILIZATION.



Major General O'Ryan, commanding New York's national guard, is in centre of group at Camp Beekman, in shirt sleeves. On his left is Colonel Klein, 10th Regiment. To the left of him are Lieutenant Reilly, of Medical Division (second man); Major Hutchinson, 71st Regiment (second); Colonel Foote, 14th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Chapin (second); Colonel Wolfe, 74th Regiment (fourth), and Lieutenant Colonel Foster. On the commander's right are Colonel Wingate, 2d Field Artillery; General Kirby, Colonel C. H. Hitchcock; 1st Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Smith, 1st Field Artillery; Colonel Wadsworth, 12th Regiment; Major Wright; Major Halloran; Colonel Fiske, 7th Regiment; Major Reagan, Division Staff.

ADVANCE GUARDS OFF FOR CAMP TO-DAY

This is the advance guard of New York City's troops that will go to the mobilization centre at Beekman, near Poughkeepsie, to-morrow: Twenty-second Engineers, Companies B and D. Sixty-ninth infantry, one company. Signal Corps, First Battalion.

These troops will prepare the camping ground for the regiments to follow.

MAY BLOCKADE ALL MEXICO

U. S. to Shut Carranza Off From Supplies in Case of War.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 19.—A blockade of all Mexican ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Mexican forces in case of war, is under consideration by the government, it was learned here to-day.

This would shut off Mexico from every source of supply, and would bring to a speedy conclusion any hostilities, administration officials believe.

The following list of American war vessels in Mexican waters, en route there or held in readiness to go, was given out to-day by the Navy Department:

East coast—Battleship Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; gunboat Wheeling, at Puerto; gunboats Machias and Marletta, at Tampico; tender Dixie, en route Philadelphia to Tampico; scout cruiser Salem, en route Guantanamo to Tampico; transport Hancock, en route Santo Domingo to Vera Cruz, and three destroyers, en route Key West to Vera Cruz.

West coast—Gunboat Annapolis, at Mazatlan; gunboat Yorktown and supply ship Glacier, at Topolobampo; transport Buffalo, en route to Mazatlan.

The cruiser Chattanooga left San Diego this afternoon for Acapulco, and the cruisers Denver and Cleveland left for Salina Cruz.

Pacific Fleet Sails for Mexican Coast

San Diego, Cal., June 19.—The cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, with Admiral Winslow, is prepared to leave here at midnight to-night for the west coast of Mexico. The destroyers Hull, Hopkins and Truxtun sailed from San Pedro Cal., to-day to accompany the San Diego, and the cruiser Milwaukee will follow in a few days.

The warships are under orders to proceed at top speed.

The cruisers Colorado and Pittsburgh, the latter flagship of Rear Admiral Fulham, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, will sail to-morrow to join the ships under Admiral Winslow.

The cruiser Maryland will steam from Bremerton, Wash., to-morrow morning direct to the lower coast. The cruiser South Dakota, now in dry dock at Bremerton, also will be released to-morrow for duty in Southern waters.

That Admiral Wilson contemplates landing a force of bluejackets and marines on Mexican soil in an emergency was indicated to-day when officers and sailors owning motorcycles were requested to bring them aboard.

ARMY OF 10,000 READY TO MOVE

One Company Off for Camp—Others Fill City's Armories.

New York answered President Wilson's call to arms yesterday with 10,000 men, waiting eagerly for mobilization in the armories and parks of the city.

The big metropolitan army began to flock to the various guard headquarters at sunrise. There were no aimless movements, no confusion, none of the errors of judgment that marked the day to mobilize in '98.

The armories were crowded with impatient men long before noon. They came in civilian costumes; they left in uniforms of olive drab. And through the day they returned many times to learn whether the call to go had yet been received.

Enthusiasm Brings Recruits.

Every armory was crowded with men last night. Among the guardsmen were many in civilian clothes, for the enthusiasm that swept New York yesterday brought in its wake new recruits. In the galleries were large numbers of spectators, who applauded at every opportunity and cheered as the men lined up for the addresses of their commanders.

The first detachment to leave the city was Company D, of the 22d Engineers. It will be its duty to see that the camp site is in a fit condition for the 16,000 men who are to follow. To-morrow—the exact time is not yet known—the 69th will leave for Beekman. To its members will fall the arduous duty of erecting the great city of tents that will flourish for only a few days or, perhaps, for many weeks, on the rolling hill country between Beekman and Greenhaven.

In the other armories of Manhattan and Brooklyn the same restless activities were going on as in the 69th. But these regiments are not yet known when they will be called. They assembled last night to hear the orders of their commanders—short, terse orders that meant much. They brought with them their wives and sweethearts. There was much crying and a great deal of hysteria, for the wives and sweethearts of the men take the call as the men do—seriously.

"Gallant 69th" Ready.

The "gallant 69th" known also as the "Fighting Irishmen" was ready to leave for Beekman or Mexico or wherever its members might be sent at dusk. Over the big armory floor was strung a long line of long line of combat wagons rumbled down plank flooring built hastily over the steps leading from the building to Lexington Avenue.

All morning Captain Edward Dillon was busy recruiting the youths and men who crossed over from the crowds lining the opposite side of the street. Across the front of the armory was strung a big banner—an invitation to those who wished to fight for this country to join the "gallant 69th." And the invitation was accepted by several hundred. The prospective strength of the 69th is estimated at 1,000. Before the regiment leaves Beekman it will have 1,800 men.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Major General O'Ryan dispatched from Beekman an official "mobilization order" to the 22d Engineers. The documents were not in the hands of Captain Patrick Walsh, adjutant of the corps, until 4 o'clock. Company D, with Captain Ernest F. Robinson in command, was ordered to leave on a special train for Beekman in a few hours. Handicapped by lack of mules and far from sufficient prepared in other ways, the corps took the order with that straight-backed enthusiasm characteristic of men who have a service of love cut out for them. The other companies of the corps will leave New York this morning.

Officers Get Command.

Not until 6 o'clock did the other Manhattan and Brooklyn regiments receive the order to really mobilize. At the 7th, 12th and 71st Regiments men poured in, looked at the bulletin board listlessly and walked out. Many repeated the process several times. Then, when the thousands of guardsmen had decided that only the fortunate 69th would get the order, General O'Ryan would get the order, General O'Ryan

Wilson Seeks Authority to Use Militia in Mexico

Baker Will Urge Congress to Amend Hay Bill—All Guardsmen Must Serve Under New Army Plan.

Washington, June 19.—The nation was stirring to-day throughout its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number, were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call.

For the present their mission will be purely one of defence, but should war come, they will be ready also for that. No marching orders for the new forces had gone out to-night. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the Federal service.

Even when mobilization is completed only such units will be ordered South as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,800-mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting events.

To Amend Hay Bill.

Secretary Baker announced to-day that he had asked Representative Hay and Senator Chamberlain, chairmen of the House and Senate Military committees, to endeavor to bring about the adoption by Congress of a resolution putting into immediate effect the militia draft provisions of the new army organization bill, which will become effective July 1. The resolution probably will be presented to-morrow in both houses.

Troops May Be Drafted.

The draft provision of the new law is applicable to every member of the National Guard or the National Guard Reserve. It cannot be made retroactive, however, and all National Guardsmen must voluntarily take the dual oath of enlistment under the Federal and state governments before they can become subject to its operation. It is believed here that there will be little objection by most of the guardsmen. It is planned to exercise the draft immediately if Congress adopts the resolution, and state soldiers who have taken the required oath then will become Federal soldiers, with no connection whatever with the National Guard or the organized militia. They will be available for service in Mexico without further legal formalities.

Carranza Denies Seeking War, but Won't Shirk It

Mexico City, June 19.—The streets and public squares of the capital were thronged all the afternoon with patriotic paraders, who marched to the public offices, led by bands and carrying the national emblem, as evidence of their willingness to defend the country's honor and dignity in case of a foreign war.

More than 10,000 persons gathered in the square bounded by the Cathedral and Municipal Palaces, where they were addressed by General Carranza, War Minister Obregon and other members of the government. General Carranza declared that Mexico was not seeking war, but would not avoid it at the cost of national dignity.

"Mexico," said General Carranza, "will not declare war on the United States, but will know how to do her duty if hostilities are forced upon her."

It was announced to-night that no restrictions would be placed on Americans desiring to leave Mexico. A general exodus among the American colony has commenced.

During the demonstrations to-day the American Consulate was stoned. The stoning occurred while Vice-Consul

Rowe was in the building, and only ten minutes after Special Representative Rodgers had left the place.

Late this afternoon a commission of engineers called on General Carranza and offered a plan for national defence in case of war with the United States. The First Chief promised to give their plan careful consideration.

No American has been in any way molested during recent demonstrations.

ADVISES MARRIED MEN NOT TO JOIN REGIMENT

Col. Foote Believes Pay Too Small for Sacrifice Involved.

Colonel John H. Foote, commander of the 14th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., whose armory is at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, last night advised the men of his regiment who are married and have families to remain at home.

Recruiting was so strong last night that the colonel had no doubt that he could build his regiment up to full war strength with young men. It would be impossible, he said, for men with wives and three or four children to support them on the \$15 a month that Uncle Sam pays.

Blood Brothers

"France gave her blood for the birth of America. The future history of France and America must be the history of blood brothers." So says Paul Painleve, the strong man of the French Cabinet.

Fred B. Pitney has cabled a remarkable interview. You will find it on the Editorial Page this morning. Turn to it now—it makes clear the leading part that is America's to play in the commercial renaissance of France.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
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MEXICAN CHIEF MAKES THREAT

Governor of Sinaloa Breaks with U. S., Is Report.

San Diego, Cal., June 19.—An ultimatum amounting practically to a declaration of war against the United States was served Sunday on Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh of the gunboat Annapolis by General Flores, Carranza Governor of the State of Sinaloa, according to a radiogram sent from the Annapolis at Mazatlan and received here to-day by Admiral Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

Owing to the low powered radio set of the Annapolis, difficulty has been experienced in communicating with the gunboat, but enough facts have come through to indicate that General Flores has taken a hostile stand against Americans, and that it was his refusal to permit Americans to leave Mazatlan that resulted in the clash Sunday between bluejackets of the Annapolis and Mexicans characterized as Carranza soldiers. The exact substance of his ultimatum has not yet been received.

According to the reports received, the commander of the Annapolis advised all Americans in the vicinity of Mazatlan to leave as soon as possible. A boat from the war vessel, containing Ensign O. O. Kessing, Paymaster Arnsow Movat and a number of blue jackets, approached the wharf, Ensign Kessing being under orders from Commander Kavanagh to arrange with the Mexican authorities to get out all Americans.

Without provocation, it is reported the Mexicans opened fire on the sailors and boatswain's mate I. M. Laughter was seriously wounded. The Americans returned the fire, and as far as known six Mexicans were either killed or wounded.

Earlier reports that a drunken Japanese started the trouble are not borne out in reports received here. Ensign Kessing and Paymaster Movat were taken prisoners and sent to the fortress, but later were released on command presented to Flores by Commander Kavanagh.

Galveston, Tex., June 19.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here to-day on the Norwegian steamer Nils from Progreso.

Americans and other foreigners are being taken on board an American gunboat at Progreso. Great excitement is said to prevail.

Guaymas, Mex., June 19.—According to reports, Mexican authorities have ordered all able-bodied Americans taken prisoner and intend to disarm all foreigners in the Yaqui Valley.

Many Americans employed on the railroad in this vicinity are taking asylum aboard the United States cruiser Cleveland and the supply ship Glacier, which are anchored in Guaymas Harbor.

Posters calling all Mexicans to arms were displayed throughout the city also, it was reported, in the interior.

Trouble was reported at Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, but details were not available here.

Japanese Caused Trouble, Says Mexican Embassy

Washington, June 19.—A clash between Carranza soldiers and American seamen from the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan was called to the attention of the Washington government to-day by General Carranza's Ambassador here, with a request that in the existing tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances.

The incident, which occurred yesterday morning, resulted in the wounding of an American seaman, the killing or wounding of six Mexicans and the capture by the Mexicans of two American officers, who, after an explanation, were released, according to the report presented by the Ambassador.

Mexicans Marching on Americans at Del Rio

San Antonio, Tex., June 19.—Mexican government troops were reported to-night to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there.

This information was the most notable that reached General Funston to-day. It was brought to the border by a Mexican, who said the force was 1,500 strong. According to his report the Mexican troops said they intended to attack the Americans to-night or to-morrow night. It was estimated that late to-day they were about forty miles south of Del Rio.

The Mexican force is believed to be the force sent by Gustavo Morales Espinoza, Governor of Coahuila, with instructions to drive Colonel Sibley's force from Mexico when he was operating south of Glen Springs.

Most Mexicans Sent South.

Such information as reached General Funston concerning the movement of other Mexicans indicated the adoption of a plan not to maintain heavy garrisons at border points, but to hold the bulk of the border army some miles south of the Rio Grande.

The garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was strengthened by a mere handful of men, but at Lampazos, between Laredo and Monterey, 6,000 or 6,500 troops were held. The garrison at Laredo to-night was under 1,000. At Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, the Mexican garrison was busy leaving all day. A considerable force remained to-night, but the larger part had moved to points south, where they were incorporated with bodies of troops. The Mexicans dismantled the machine shops

WASHINGTON PREPARED FOR BREAK WITH MEXICO

Refusal to Withdraw Troops Ex- pected Further to Inflame Feel- ing Against United States.

SITUATION GROWS WORSE, SAYS SECRETARY LANSING

Alarming Reports from Over Border— Posters from Juarez to West Coast Call People to Arms.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 19.—Whether there will be war with Mexico rests solely to-night with General Carranza. President Wilson, in a note to be dispatched to-morrow, sternly refuses to withdraw American troops from Mexican soil until the United States can be guaranteed against further border raids.

Advisers of the President admitted to-night that Carranza's answer might be the opening of hostilities and an immediate attack on General Pershing's troops. Word from across the border shows preparations for fighting being actively pushed by both government and people.

President Wilson is continuing his plans to face any emergency. Following the calling out of the militia last night, he will ask Congress to-morrow for authority to use them in Mexico. Under the Hay bill state troops will not pass under Federal control for duty outside the United States until after July 1. The resolution to be presented to-morrow will make the provision operative at once.

No indication has come that the First Chief's attitude of implacable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or warlike purpose toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

Reply To Be Delivered To-day.

The reply to Carranza's note was in the hands of the government printer to-night. Secretary Lansing had intended to send it forward to-day, but at the last moment minor changes and additions to the 6,000-word document necessitated delay. Although it had been planned to send it by special messenger to Mexico City, the situation has changed and it probably will be handed to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate.

No attempt is being made in Administration quarters to minimize the danger. On the contrary, officials declare that the situation is rapidly growing worse. Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents.

From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the people to arms and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said. Clashes such as that between Mexican troops and American bluejackets at Mazatlan yesterday show that relations are strained to the breaking point.

Act of Subordinate May Cause War.

The act of a subordinate commander anywhere may bring on fighting that will result in war.

So far as officials here are aware General Carranza is taking no strong measures to curb his soldiers and people. Upon this fact many of them found their belief that he is determined to force matters to an issue unless the American troops are withdrawn.

Neither State Department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps here have been able to satisfy themselves as to General Carranza's motives. There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity on a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbor or upon a war wave which might establish his tottering government in popular estimation.

Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his armies foreshadowed, these observers say, General Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him in power.

Secretary Lansing said to-day the situation was "certainly not improving," and added that the State Department had received reports from Mexico and the border of the most alarming character. All indications are that the Administration is preparing to be drawn into armed intervention as the only way out of the difficulty.

The note to Carranza insists on the right of the United States to maintain the Pershing expedition in Mexico until all danger of further raids is eliminated. It also criticises as im-

CAVALRY AGAIN HUNTS BANDITS

Pershing Sends Men South of Namiquipa, Despite Threats.

Columbus, N. Mex., June 19.—General J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, has cavalry detachments operating south and west of the Namiquipa base in pursuit of bands of Mexican marauders, according to reliable reports received here to-day.

It was asserted that General Pershing received reports of the presence of the bandits almost simultaneously with General Jacinto Trevino's warning that any movement of the American troops other than toward the border, would be considered a hostile act. Pending advice from General Funston, it was said, he gave no orders to give chase until late yesterday.

While some anxiety was expressed here over the move, it was believed that General Trevino would not seize on it as an excuse for attacking the detachments. It was pointed out that the movement was minor and in no way affected the general expeditionary campaign.

Continued on page 2, column 1